Businces Notices.

CAMBRIDGE HAT.—We have just received a sample case of this last production of the Paris shoricant, and the first in the United States are now offered for sale at our counter. Leany & Co. Leaders and Introducers of Fashion, &c., Astor House, Broadway.

RICH CARPETING.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY No. 456 Broadway, near Grandest, are now prepared to exhibit their Fall Informations of English and Farnch Carpetted, comprising every description and grade, from the most Courts to the Cheartest Farnch.

English Brussels, good styles and quality, 8/ per yard.

TO WHOLESALE

TO WHOLESALE

AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.

BARNES & PARK,

No. 394 Broadway, N. Y., invite the attention of close boyers
to their immense stock of European and American

PATRINT MEDICINES,
the most complete assortment in either hemisphere, at and bethe most complete assortment in either hemisphere, at and b low proprietors prices, by the doren, package, or 100 gross. BARRES & PARK, N. Y., Cincinnati and San Francisco.

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS, -BATCHELOR'S

Wigs and Touress have improvements peculiar to their souse.
They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty,
case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best
stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous Dyr. Soldat BATCHELOR'S, No. 21s Broadway. SEWING MACHINES. -

To the Public:

The undersigned hereby give notice that all only and controversies in relation to the intringement of patents upon Skwysg Machines, between the Wiskeler & Wilson Mangractures Gompany, I. M. Singer & Co., and the Grover & Buker Bewing Machine Company, have been smitably arranged and settled.

I. M. Singer & Wilson Man Co.

I. M. Singer & Co.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. Co.

New-York, Nov. 20, 1856.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-The excitement of election having cenaed, we invite the attention of all judicious and money-making persons to our improved extra-rapid SE eving Machines. Loss of time, while attending to political matters, and loss of office, or the failure to obtain office, may speedily be made up by the use of a SEWING MACHINE.

We say to every mechanic in whose traica SEWING MACHINE can be employed, that a loss of \$1,000 a year is suffered by going without one.

A CHALLENGE - LONDON CORDIAL GIN VS. Schiedam Schnaff - A will be seen by felerence to be began to Department of this day's paper, Mesers R. E. Messenger & C. asset that the statistics possibled by a rival importer, reflecting on the nerits of their LONDON CONDIAL GIS, are mailed only false, and offer to stake the sum of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS on their failty. Will their challence be use pred.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES .- ROBERT M PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depot No. 192 Pearlest, one door below haiden-laue.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—The HORACE WATERS modern improved Planos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 338 Broadway. Planos to Rent, and rent allowed on probase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Planos from 538 to \$159; Melodeons \$49 to \$150.

Says The Christian Intelligencer: "The Horace Waters Planos, for elegance of construction, superior depth and sweetness of tone, were pronounced by computent judges at the Crystal Planos to be in all respects master-piaces of mechanical skill. Having isopy celed a large number of the Horace Waters Planos, we can speak of their merits, from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."

as being of the very best quality."

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

Of ANDERS'S LIQUID IODING and PURE JOHNE WATER.
Such is the avidity with which it has been seized hold of by
the public on account of its wonderful cures of
COSCEMETION,
FEVER AND AGUE,
SCHOOL HE SCHOOL AND HELD AND HELD A

It is almost impossible to obtain bottles enough to keep up with
the demand.
ONE THOUSAND BOTTLES A WEEK
have now been ordered of the manufacturer in the hope of fulfilling orders. Sold at \$1 a bottle by ANDERS & FOSDICK, Nos.
3 2d. ev. and \$22 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; A.
HULSE, No. 43 Fulton.st., Brooklyn, and all respectable Druggists.

DR. TURNBULL,

DR. TURNBULL,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
(From London,)
Is at BALTIMORE, where he may be consulted.
Office bours from Ya m. to 3 p m.
From The London Times.
A number of scientific gentiemen assembled yesterday at the house of Dr. Turnbull, to witness the results produced by a piocess recently discovered by the Doctor, and applied for the cure of

Between twenty and thirty patients attended, many of whom, it was stated by their parents, had been born deaf and dunb.

They were submitted to various tests, by which it was proved that their deafness had been cured by the application of Dr. Terrents, 'Remedia's Resident and depended on paralysis of the auditory nerve, reptare of the tympanum, or obstruction of the internal passages, telled has been obtained, or complete cure effected without delay, pain or linconvenience. everal patients, who represented that they had been correctly blind, said that they could now

We agree with the Mears. Chambers that Dr. Tunnbull, has, by patience and ingenuity, obtained a grasp of certain new medicaments and methods, calculated to

Core Carks of Dearness,
auch as were never cured before.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.Dr. Tessa's Venerian Liminers, for the one of Dysenter
Croup, Cholera, Colle. Rheumatism, &c. No one smould without this valuable remedy. Every bottle is warranted. Sy all the Druggists and Storrekeepers. Depot, No. 56 Courtland, New-York. Price, 25 and 50 cents.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- THE BLOOD .- None can medicine eracicates this vital fluid be kept pure. This woulderful medicine eracicates all noxious particles of matter, acting directly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels. None need be sick if they use this remedy.

JET ORNAMENTS - Every variety of jet.

JET AND GOLD JEWELEY. Neckiness Bracelets, Sets, &c
At Osborne, Boardman & Townsen's,
No. 52 Broadway, cor. of Spring-st.

CHEAPER THAN AT WASHINGTON MARKET, Cheaper than at Fulton Market,
Cheaper than at any Market,
Are the BUTTER and POULTRY at
STIMSON'S, No. 3 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.—STEPHEN BRUSH has, THIS Provision Business on Commission and on their own account at No. 35 Front-st., in this city. New-York, Nev. 1, 135i.

VETERAN FREMONTERS.

JOSHUA DEWEY, now residing in Brooklyn, and who cast the first vote for Fremont in the Seventh Ward of that city, was the son of a Revolutionary officer in Lebanon, Conn., and entered Yale College in 1784 over seventy years ago. He located in Otsego County, N. Y., in time to attend the first Court held in the county, and opened the first school in Corperstown, where the late J. Fenimore Cooper was one of his early pupils. He represented Otsego County in the State Legislature from 1797 to 1800, inclusive, and soon afterward removed to St. Lawrence County, where he was a farmer for twenty years; thence re moving to Watertown, where he was engaged in trade until a few years since, when he gave up business, being over 80 years of age. He is now nearly 90, and in firm I calth, having always lived a temperate, virtu ous and exemplary life, as became the descendant of a long line of Puritan ancestry and an ardent supporter of Washington's Administration.

Mr. JANES MATTHEWS, who is prohably the oldest inhabitant of Westchester County, being ninely-eight years old, voted for Fremont and Dayton on the 4th at the Newcastle poll. He likewise voted for Washington, and was an ardert supporter of his Adminis-

DEATH OF PROFESSOR HENTZ,-Professor N. M. Hentz, the husband of the talented authoress, the late Caroline Lee Hentz, died at Marianna, Fla., on the 4th inst. Professor Hentz was a French gentleman of varied accomplishments, and was well known as a teacher in many seminaries of learning in different parts of our country. He was associated with George Bancroft and Dr. Cogawell when they taught school at Roundhill; and was Aubsequently engaged at Concinnati, and at Chapel Hill, N. C., as Professor of Modern Languages and Belles Lettres. Mr. Hentz was no only successful as an instructor, but largely enriched the scientific literature of our country. His treatises upon Natural History have placed him among the firs scholars of our country in this department of le wring

Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, who calls himself Postmaster at Weston, Missouri, writes us an insolent letter, denying that the Kansas "Sheriff Jones" is or ever was tmaster at Weston. As it is seldom that a Border Ruffian has a shred, a fraction of truth on which to We have been told that "Sheriff Jones" was Post naster at Weston, but Mr. Wilkinson says he never was. Now will some friend on the border tell us just what Jones was before he pretended to remove to Kansas, and what office (if any) he did hold in Missouri

Mr. W. Herries of New-York delivered a lecture upon "Truth," in the Plane street Presbyterian Church, Kewark, last evening. The claims of the New-York Central College were set forth in the course of the leeture. At the close a collection was taken in behalf of College, and several students enrolled for the Win ter Term, which will commence on the 11th of December next. There was a numerous and attentive au-

New York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a garanty of his good faith.

ceannot endertake to return rejected Communications.

Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to met tion the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently th tion the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Al ways mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 175,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not leter than Tuesday of each week.

An opinion by the Surrogate of New-York, which we print this morning, will be perused with interest by other than professional readers. Everybody wants to know on what principles testimony affecting an instrument, purporting to be a last will and testament, is likely to be weighed. This case is in many of its circumstances peculiarly interesting. as the will is contested on the ground of undue influence on the part of a wife. The evidence on this point, and the question as to the meaning of undue influence from such a source, cannot fail to strike married men with especial force. We call attention to the pure, nervous English in which the opinion is worded, as well as to its ability of statement and clearness of logic.

The Woman's Rights Convention assembles this morning, when it will be addressed by Lucy Stone and others. Wendell Phillips will speak first this evening. Let those attend, whether they agree or disagree with the speakers, who are willing calmly and candidly to consider the subject debated; no others are invited.

The trial of Lewis Baker, charged with the murder of Poole, was commenced yesterday at Newburgh, a change of venue having been granted to Orange County. Four Jurors were obtained before acjournment.

The Board of County Canvassers has at last sent off the official canvass of the electoral vote of the city, and we are able this morning to give not only the official figures but the official footings of the vote for the leading names on the Electoral ticket. These footings will be found to differ from those which we gave vesterday. Thirteen hundred and two votes which were given to the Fremont Electoral Ticket in the Eighteenth Ward were not counted in the statement which was sanctioned by the Board, and which a special messenger took last night to Albany, enabling the State Canvassers to complete their canvass before midnight and within the time allotted to them by law. We find, on reference to our figures, that the mistake evidently grose from taking, in the recapitulation by wards, the Fremont vote in the Seventh District of the Eighteenth Ward, which is one hundred and twe've, instead of the whole Fremont vote of the Ward, which is fourteen hundred and fourteen. This is the only blunder which has come under our notice; doubtless there are many others. A Board of Canvassers which swindles the city out of ten or fifteen hundred dellars for doing what three or four accountants could do any day, must be expected to do its business in this worse than worthless fashion.

Joseph P. Comegys, esq., of Dover, has been appointed by Gov. Causey a Senator of the United States from Delaware in place of the Hon. John M. Clayton, deceased. Mr. Comegys was an oldfashiened Whig, and as such has been chosen a member of the Legislature, Elector of President, &c. He was nearly related to Senator Clayton, and one of his most devoted, unwavering supporters. He will, of course, be superseded by the new Legislature of Delaware, which is unanimous ly opposed to him in politics.

We publish to-day some additional documents, history of the fillibusters in Nicaragua, and the sources whence Walker has drawn his supplies.

No sooner had that adventurer, by the aid of the

Transit Company and a lucky stroke of fortune. raised himself to the headship of Nicaraguan affairs, han be immediately became an object of interest to a number of persons who had rather desperate schemes of their own to accomplish, and who thought they saw in Walker the daring and reckless adventurer, and also the man of success, whom they might use advantageously for the accomplishment of their plans. Messrs. Garrison and Morgan seem to have thought it an excellent opportunity for making themselves masters, by Walker's aid, of the property and Central American investments of the Fransit Company, which Company Mr. Van Ierbilt charges Mr. Garrison (we shall know with what justice when the case between those parties comes to a trial) with having already sucked dry of all its floating capital. General Goicuria, the noted Cuban patriot, thought it an excellent opportunity for a new invasion of Cuba, via Nicaragua. Mr. Soulé, on the other hand, thought Walker might be used as an instrument for aiding in the establishment of a grand Southern slaveholding Republic; while a number of very unscrupulous and not very well-informed capitalists in New-York, New-Orleans and San Francisco, imagined that by advancing money to Walker, at most exorbitant usury, they might in due time, at a very small outlay, become the possessors of all the lands and bouses in Nicaregua, and substantially of its laborng population-if not as slaves, at least as peous, All these parties sought to use Walker; and he in his turn humored them all, determined to use hem, as he done pretty effectually, drawing from them the means of sustaining and recruiting his army of fillibusters during the year past. The Transit Company had their day some time since. The next of these parties to ascertain experimentally the game that Walker is playing is Gen. Goicurie. He is a Cuban, and as such has perfect right to be a Cuban patriot. He is no obber, ner fillibuster, but a man of ideas. who believes in his heart that the overturn of the Spanish rule in Cuba, and, as a consequence of it, the annexation of that island to the American Union, would be of the greatest advantage to its ababitants, politically and socially. This is not an idea put forward-like that, for instance, of the regeneration of Nicaragua by subjecting that country o a filibuster conquest-as a mere cover for rapine, plunder and self-aggrandizement. It is an dea honestly entertained, and the fulfillment of which is sought to be carried out with earnest en-

thusiasm. Our Cuban patriot, however, has dis-

covered, after entering into a treaty with Walker

atd siding him with funds, that he is a man

"totally destitute of good faith"-a discovery

which a person less blinded by his hopes might have made without a journey to Nicaragus and those intimate relations with Walker which General Goicuria bas enjoyed.

The General, however, instead of being so much out of humer with Walker and his agents for having arrested the absurd scheme upon which he had entered after his quarrel with Walker, of recruiting sn American army to invade Cuba via Honduras, ought, on the other hand, to be very much obliged to them for it. It was natural enough that Gen. Goicuria should seek to take advantage of the suspension of our neutrality laws in relation to armaments and recruits sent to Central America to get up a new expedition to Cuba; but, as such an expedition could only have had a disastrous result, it is a fortunate circumstance for all concerne I that it was nipped in the bud.

One thing, however, is to be learned from it, and ought to be carefully pendered. So long as Walker shall succeed in sustaining himself in Nicaragua, and especially should be be able to make a permanent lodgment there, his example will serve as a st mulus and incitement to all sorts of fillibustering and revolutionary expeditions to be fitted out in our perts against the countries bordering on the Gulf

There is one thing very noticeable about the election which is just over. Yea, two, which those in the way of watching public opinion and feeling cannot be premarking. The first is the excellent spirits of the Republicans under their national defeat, and the second the very qualified and fearful oy which the party of the Border Ruffians appear o find in their victory. The one seem to feel as if they had as good as conquered, and the other as if they were not much better than beaten. This is not surprising in either case. The Republicans, seeing the hold which the spirit of resistance to the aggressions of Slavery had taken on the minds of the people of the North, have reason to thank God and take courage, knowing that such sentiments, principles and passions as have arrayed nearly the entire North against the crowning usurpation of Slavery are such as must grow and strengthen when they have once found soil and taken root. The Buchanan party, on the other hand, which has triumphed-if such a success may be called a triumph-by what survives of the traditionary alliance of slavemasters at the South and office-seekers at the North, conspiring to cheat the well-meaning Democratic masses with "fair pretense and ' friendly ends"-the Buchanan party must see in the official returns of votes the handwriting on the wall of the great Babylon they have builded, warning them that the day of its downfall is at hand.

There is nothing so puzzting and incomprehensible to a rogue as an honest man. And this problem is as perplexing to political adventurers as to any others of the order of Chevaliers d'Industrie. Men who are governed by principles, who obey ideas, and who turn their backs on what seems an immediste personal good for the sake of a prospective public benefit, would seem to the professors of this branch of industry as merely wild and absurd, if they did not find them so impracticable and dangerous. They had reckoned so long and so securely on the ignorance and selfishness of the Northern people, that they are almost as much surprised as terrified at the fresh intelligence and rising spirit which can be discerned inspiring and guiding this last stand against the final triumph of Slavery. Seeing the state of public feeling and opinion as expressed four years ago in the election of Pierce, and that uttered by the votes of the fourth of this current menth, they may well feel that it is but an unlineal scepter that they grasp, soon to pass away to a more legi imate dynasty. Revolutions in counries where any reality of constitutional government transfers their field from the battle-field to the ballot-box or the hustings, are slow, hesitating, vascillating, often rebuffed and apparently def-ated. but ever gaining ground, and finally organizing themselves into a power and a permanency.

Now, whatever movement shall succeed in overthrowing the despotism which the joined hands of the Slaveocracy and the Democracy have established and exercised over this nation or so many years, will be in effect, though not in form, a Revolution. As the yielding of the House of Lords to the Reform bill in 1832, in order to save itself from being swamped by a mob of new-made peers, was in reality a Revolution which established the virtual supremacy of the lower house, so any combination of forces which shall remove the Slave Power from the control of the nation and substitute for it the will of the intelligent majority, will be a shifting of authority from one influence to another, nothing less than revolutionary. For twenty-five militons of men to take the direction of their policy, the making of their laws, the appointment of their rulers, out of the hands of less than ninety thousand, will be a revelutionary m-asure much more decided, as well as more efficient, than that which established the principle that the popular voice, when it could command the House of Commons, was not to be drowned by the veto of the House of Lords. It is the coming in of the rightful heirs after having been kept out of their estate by fraud and chicanery for so many years. It is the downfall of the unjust steward that had administered his lord's substan e so long for his own behoof and benefit. It is no wonder that the Leginning of such a Revolution should have been desperately resisted by those whose craft was endangered by it. Nor yet, considering how long they have exercised lordship over us, and that they had the whole material and personnel of goverament at their command, that they should have

held it in check for a season. But Revolutions never go backward-a truth which tyranis great and small know well. And Revolutions, like all changes in human condition. exist first in ideas-are visionary, fantastic, and Utopian-until, at the fitting moment, the fitting hand projects them into life, and from dreams and reveries they start up into institutions. The quick and subtle spirit of tyranny sees the oak in the acorn and seeks to trample out its vitalityoften only to make it germinate the sooner and flourish the greener. The Herods of this day, as well as he of old, see the man in the child, and strive by general massacre of the innocents to destroy the deliverer they most dread. The quick ear of Slavery caught the earliest accents of ununlified protest against its existence, though uttered many leagues away, and it demanded that they should be subdued by law or by lynchings. At every successive indication the North has shown of a grewing appreciation of its abject political subjection to Slavery, it has made fresh demands for neaterial guarantees. The annexation of Texas, the Mexican war, the Compromise of 1850, the Repeal of the Missouri compact, the cruel and murderous desperation of the enalanght on Kausas are all proofs of the intelligent terrors of the slave masters. They know that their authority cannot sa the aluggish North opens its eyes and sees the cobwebs by which it has consented to be at once b inded and led, it will rouse itself, and the filmy chains that have so long bound it will

The difference between the condition of parties

t this time and in times past consists in the clearer

perception now of the nature of the issue which has

ways been made up between them. The real

"____ Like dew-drops from a lion's mane,
Be shook into the sir."

question has always been the same, although it has generally come to trial under a feigned issue, and the actual merits so wrapped up in formulas and technica ities that plain, honest folk found their pockets emptied and their rights conjured away, the Lord knew how, not they. The natural antagonism of Slavery and Freedom has been really at the bottom of all our political divisions, only formerly the Northern people did not know what it was that hurt them, whereas now they have a very intelligent perception of it. And this intelligence can never relapse into the old, apathetic indifference. It is the pature of Freedom, as of Slavery, to advance or die. Slavery feels that its time is short, and it will rage within the next four years as it has never yet done. We think the history of the last year justifies us in the faith that the knowledge, the sagneity and the spirit of the North will wax rather than wane in the presence of the struggle which impends over the country. The state of things can never be brought back again by any hocus pocus of political jugglers on which the old, undisputed supremacy of the Slave Power rested. The next four years will be fuller of fate than any that have yet passed over this nation. We have hope that they may come charged with bessings and be the bera'ds of a brighter fiture, chiefly because we have seen in the conflict which is just ended-rather, which is just begun-a struggle not for selfish ends mainly, but for the victory of great and eternal principles whose supremacy alone can give strength, safety and beauty to any fabric of society. The North which Daniel Webster desired to see, but died without the sight, is discovered at last. The Archimedian standingplace is found, the fulcrum is discerned, the lever is applied, and it only needs stout hearts and strong hands to lift from the heart of the Republic the lead which has so long crushed and paralyzed its pulses.

The education of farmers and mechanics for proficiency and excellence in their several vocationsthis is a proposition which the most enlightened communities accept but slowly. You can more readily convince any one else than an average farmer of the necessity of educating a youth to skill and success in Agriculture. He who will spend a thousand dollars freely on the education of his first son for a lawyer, and as much on that of bis second for a minister, would consider it an absurd prodigality to invest three hundred in qualifying his third to succeed him on the farm. "I gave my two older boys," he casually remarks, "a good education, and I shall leave the farm to my youngest"-supposing that is the right way to square off the account. It will take us some time to convince him that, had he bestowed a good education also on the latter-not a good lawyer's or minister's, but a good farmer's education-he would have done better with haif the farm than he new will with the whole of it. In other words-Agriculture should be a liberal and may be a learned profession. No man's experience can be wide enough, ripe enough, to teach bim just what to do in every contingencyhow to fit land for profitable cultivation, plant trees, prune vines, destroy all manner of insects. &c. No man ever yet carried in his head all the knowledge that goes to the making up of a complete farmer, but he who is master of all the experience of other farmers that has been placed on record must inevitably be better instructed than if he trusted to his own experience solely. A sensible young farmer will gladly have an observing old farmer at his elbow, to tell him in any emergency what was successfully done before unler similar circumstances. And why is not the written experience of such a farmer nearly as valuable

as if it were orally given? on Aggiculture as on every thing else; but not the alone, nor are all the false statements and mistaken deductions of this class confined to books, by a great deal. An inexperienced farmer may be badly advised by a book, and so he may by his neighbor. The fault in either case is in the matter, not the

Schools of Agriculture have existed for years in Europe, and have done good there; but not so much as they should have done and must yet do. overnment and War absorb public interest and ambition in most European countries, so that Agriculture is deemed the business of serfs. Thus a recent report from one of the great French Schools of Agriculture waunted that things had gone forward so well there that most of the pupils of competent years had enlisted in the Army! In Russia, Austria, Prussia, the Military spirit is sedulously fostered, to the detriment of Agriculture." It is better in Great Britain, but the ignorance of the aboring class and the absorbtion of the most active plinds in Traffic tell against the general diffusion of Agricultural knowledge. In short, this is the country for progressive and scientific Agriculture.

Of the Pennsylvania Agricu tural College, now active preparation, we have already spoken. It located in Centre County, on an admirable farm, in or just beside the Cumberland Valley, very centrally and eligibly, and will soon be ready for the reception of pupils.

Our own State Agricultural College was, on the ith of September last, located at Ovid, Seneca County, just between the village of Ovid and Senca-Lake, hardly half a mile from either. It consists of 670 acres, or a little more than a square mile of good land, fronting on the main road from the village to the steamboat landing; includes five dwelling-houses, a saw and rude grist mill, with a fair water power. The soil is of varied though generally good quality; there are 100 acres of fin timber and a good limestone quarry thereon. The total purchase money was \$43,500, or \$65 per sere, which, for land so happily located, cannot be esteemed high. The State gave \$40,900 to found this College on condition that individuals would do as much; it is said that \$47,000 were subscribed (to secure the location of the College) in and around Ovid alone. Judge Samuel Cheever of Saratoga, ex-President of the State Agricultural Society, Tresident elect of the College, and is commende a farmer of large and successful experience. It is but just to add that our new Governor, John

A. King, long known as a spirited pronotes of Agricultural improvement, is a zealous advocate of the College, and presided over the meeting of the Board of Trustees at which the location We most heartily wish well to this College, yet

stand the test of inquiry. They know that, so soon | not without apprehension and distrust. Two dan-

gers assail it-the one, of being brought under political influence and made a hospital for decayed, broken-down politicians; the cher, of becoming the pucleus and incubator of a brood of dandy agreulturists, fit for pothing but to disgust bona fide cultivators and put them out of conceit with "book-farming." We do not imply that a man of wealth may not farm in Marseilles vest and kid gloves if he will: we do not doubt that knowledge and skill, blended with capital, may coable a man to make money by farming without ever putting his hand to the plow. Yet the general rule that

"He who by the plow would thrive.

will stand good after the world shall have grown even older and wiser than it now is. With money enough, and wisdom to employ it judiciously, a man may there in almost any vocation without manual labor; yet it is none the less true that of the great multitude who set out to live by their wits, nine-tenths find their capital insufficient. We shall be agreeably disappointed if the right class of pupils are attracted to the State Agricultural Colege, and if the right sort of discipline shall be enforced there. So far, we have not heard that pupils are to be required or are expected to give any portion of their time to bona fide work.

"The People's College," which has hitherto been but a name and an idea, at length bids fair to emerge into the domain of positive being. Report says that an eminent and wealthy citizen of the southwestern section of our State has proffered a large and excellent farm for its location on terms which render a practical beginning at an early day highly probable. A meeting of the Association is to be held at Binghamton to-morrow, at which this proffer is to be definitively considered, with little doubt of its acceptance. Thereafter we shall call attention afresh to the plan of the People's College and its claims on the liberality of the wealthy and pubhe spirited. For the present, let it suffice that instruction with regard to Mechanics, Manufactures, Mining, Metallurgy, &c., as well as Agriculture, is intended to be here given; while some hours' daily abor is required of each pupil and teacher. It is hoped to render the education here imparted thoroughly practical as well as scientific, at the same time that its cost is reduced to the lowest figurethe labor of each pupil being duly credited. Years may yet elapse ere the People's College shall be in practical and full operation, but we trust its establishment is no longer doubtful. Its location is some sixty miles south of that of the State Agricultural, and we trust the two will be generous rivals, each inspiring the other to loftier efforts and nobler at-

So many write us inquiring, " Where is now a chool of Practical Agriculture !" that we rejoice n being able to state that the Earm School of Messrs. Olcott & Vail, Mont Vernon, N. Y. (near this city), is to be ready for the reception of pupils by next April, at farthest. Any further information with regard to it may be obtained of the founders aforesaid.

We learn from The Lauerence Herald of Freedom of the 15th instant, that Chief-Justice Lecompte has adjourned his Court till after the land sales at Leavenworth, which were to commence on the 17th. Some thirty of the prisoners indicted under his instructions have succeeded in obtaining a change of venue to Judge Cato's Court, which opened at Tecumseh on the 10th instant. The epinion of The Herald as to the convictions before Lecempte, as well as the provision of the bogus laws under which sentence bas been passed upon them, will appear from an article which we have copied elsewhere. Gov. Geary had issued a proclumation for a Thanksgiving on the 25th instant. The Herald is strongly inclined to hope that Geary's administration may prove something of a check to the insolence of Border Ruffianism. It alludes with satisfaction to his quarrel with Lecompte about the discharge of Buffum's murderer, but furnishes no further particulars.

The Herald represents the streets of Lawrence as througed with teams, and business as very brisk. Trade with the interior had revived, and confidence to a great extent was restored. A few Of course, blockheads and charlatans write books | persons were preparing to leave the Territory in mination was to stay and make Kansas a Free State. Free-State emigrants were reported to be entering the Territory at several points. At Leavenworth there were constant arrivals of Free-State men, while none were leaving except a few who went back to bring out their families in the Spring.

We trust that an ample stock of provisions will e sent into Kansas before the Missouri River closes. No doubt sufficient means will be provided to relieve the distress of the suffering Free-State ettlers, provided the needful supplies can be purhased on the spot as they are wanted during the Winter. The dealers in such things may rely on finding a market and certain pay for whateve smount of the necessaries of life may be required for that part of the population. We are happy to ay that THE TRIBUNE Fund is steadily increasing, and the donations from other quarters are likewise considerable. Of course, this money must be mainly expended in buying food, fuel and clothing in Kanens, since those necessaries cannot be forwarded by the Relief Committees without risk of their being stolen by the Border Ruffiens before they reach their destination.

We learn that the Board of Trustees for the purchase of Lands in Kansas have already received considerable subscriptions. This Beard consists of Messrs. Amos A. Lawrence, Wm. Dudley Pickman, and Robert B. Storer, all responsible men. They expect to invest largely in the lands of the De avare Reservation, now being sold at auction. Their cerations will not, however, be limited to that resrvation. They will also buy other desirable traces n the Territory, and will re-sell them to Free-State ett'ers only. Investments in their stock may be ande at any time. We are not wont to look with avor upon speculations in real estate, but this one cems eminently worthy of encouragement. The Treasurer of the Trustees is Mr. Joseph Lyman, No. 3 Winter street, Boston. To him communicaone may be addressed.

DELAWARE U. S. SENATOR .- Gov. Casey has ap einted Jeseph P. Comegys, esq., of Dover, to fill the aconcy occasioned by the death of the Hon. John M. Clayton.

FIRST CHURCH DEDICATED IN NERRASKA.—The first

First Church Dedicated in Nebraska.—The first church dedication in this Territory took place lately at Nebraska City. The dedication sermon was preached by Elder Goode, after which a collection for the purpose of paying off the debts of the church was taken up. Our Eastern readers may be surprised at the fact that in our little church away off here in Nebraska, the sum of \$500 was raised on last Sunday morning by collection. The church belongs to the Methodist Eviscopal denomination. It is 60 by 40 feet, and the inside of it has been finished off in a style which cannot be surpassed even in the older States. in the older States.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE BURLINGAME BANQUET.

Boston, Monday, Nov. 34 1856

The Burlingame Banquet in Fancoll Hall to-night was a brillient success, despite the effects of Gardner Americanism to throw cold water over it. About 1.00 lacies and gentlemen were present. The supper self was very superior. The Hall was brilliantly decorn-"Fremont-1860," was conspicuously emblas. oned. Mr. Bur ingame came from a sick bed. He is really quite fieble from long-continued intermittent fever, and will not be able to go to Washington for some weeks yet. He spoke for half an hour, however, and with more directness and piquancy than I ever heard him before. He paid his respects to his friends and to his enemies, too. The enthusiasm in his favor was very vociferous and hearty. Senator Wilson, Gov. Hoppin of Rhode Island, Amos Tuck of New-Hampshire, Charles Francis Adams, Judge Joel Parker and R. H. Dana were among those on the platform. Mr. Summer was not able to be present, Altogether it was a noble festival, and the occasion of a proud triumph to Mr. Burlingame and his friends The following sentiments strike me as rather good:

ties." The excess of his virtues causes him to by
fice." The excess of his virtues causes him to by
fice. "The excess of his virtues causes him to be
feared; but "truth crushed to cauth will rise again."

The Natick Cobbier—His stock in trade—a whole
soul and a tobic heart. His last work for Human
Rights shows that Massachusetts did well by placing

hin a reg higher.

The Massachusetts Riflemen—The terror of cowards either side of Nisgam Falls

Our Navienal Backs—Freedom's Jobt honored at sight. The paper d-post sof the VIIth District show that the stock is above par. The festival was prolonged with unabated enthusi-

asm until midnight. Capital speeches were made by Messrs. Dana, Wilson, Robert B. Hall, Charles F Adams, Gov. Hoppin of Rhode Island, Ichabod Goodwin of New Hampshire, Morrill of Maine, the Rev. Dr. Nevins for the clergy, and others. Judge Parker of Cambridge Law School responded for the lawyers. A gertleman of Boston (Mr. Winthrop) had under taken to prescribe when and what he should speak. He had given him no permission to make a speeh to night, so he would simply give a sentiment.

Chlorofo m - As an agent for the suppression. Al-together preferable to gutta per ha canes. Let a bottle and spot ge be provided for Congressional use. Judge Russell of Boston spoke for the ladies in response to the following sentiment:

The Ladies-While denied the right to be politicians, they are centent to belong to the tribe of Jessie. Mr. Burlingame retired at 10 o'clock, greatly exhausted and very pale.

To the Associated Press.

Boston, Menday, Nov. 24, 1856. A banquet in honor of the Hon. Anson Burling twe

Representative to Congress from the Vth District of this State, came off this evening in Faneuil Hall, and was a grand affair. About 1,200 persons, including many ladies, sat down to the bountifully-spread table, and manifested their appreciation of the proceedings by every demonstration of enthusiaem. The Hall was handsomely decorated. The names of the Massachusetts delegation to Congress were displayed on the galleries, and opposite the rostrum the names of "Fre-'ment and Burlingame for 1868."

Among other prominent mottoes were the following:

'Massachusetts honors those who honor her."

'The Vth Congressional District will be represented in the next Congress by a man who will give expression to the sentiments of Massachusetts without fear or

Shortly after 7 o'clock, the guests having become cented at the table, the Hon. Joseph Story, President

offered up an elequent and impressive prayer. The edibles were then discussed. At 8 o'clock, Mr. Burlisgame entered the Hall, and was bailed by a degree of enthusiasm rarely witnessed,

of the meeting, introduced the Rev. Wm. Studley, who

the entire assembly rising and reiterating cheer upor

Mr. Burlipgame's looks denoted severe illness, from which he has not yet recovered.

President Story introduced the honored guest of the occasion in an eloquent speech, during which he said that on the 4th of July last he (Mr. which he said that on the 4th of July last he (Mr. S.) responded to a toast complimentary to the Messachusetts Delegation in Coogress. In those remarks he had ventured the assention that Massachusetts would never forget those who faithfully represented her, and this evening and the assembly present attested to the truth of his prophecy. He then introduced the Hon. Anson Burlingame to the audience.

Mr. Burlingame rose to respond amid the utmost cathusisem, cheer following cheer, and the whole company present, ladies and gentlemen, rising to their feet.

After the excitement was stilled, Mr. Burlingame spoke es follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am too weak to say much, but I am too grateful to remain sitest. I have just 'eff my room for the first time in four weeks, and

much, but I am too grateful to remain sitest. I have just left my room for the first time in four weeks, and left it under the protest of my physician; but now I am here, I offer to you my profoundest thanks for the heror you have conferred on me. Is the first place, I offer my sincerest thanks to the laboring men of the Vih District who acted on their own opinions—who threw down the ax and hammer and voted for whom they thought best, without submitting to Southern dictation. I thank those young men whose fiery ardor and warm, hearted zeal contributed so much to the result. I tation. I thank those young men whose hery actor and warm-hearted zeal contributed so much to the result. I thank those independent men of other parties who did not wish to aid in an unequal contest of three against one. I thank those rich men who in casting their votes gave a rebuke to the slander that they thought more of their cotten than of their principles; and I thank that brave old man whose name shines in the arrests of our country, who gave not only his and I thank that brave old man whose name shines in
the ennals of our country, who gave not only his
voice but a pamphlet backed by eighty-four years
of an illustrious life devoted to his country [Cheers].
I thank you one and and all, not because of a personal
triumph, but for the triumph of principle [Cheer-]. I
thank you that you did not give old Fanuil Hall to
South Carolina. They may call the roll of their vo'antary slaves under the shadow of Bucker Hill,
but the roll of freemen will be called there
still [Cheers]. The hope was expressed that such a
one would be elected from this District who would se
express himself in Congress as to avoid giving officase
to any one. Mr. B. interpreted this to mean that
whatever was uttered should not be obnoxious to the
South. Uriah Heep was humble, but he had a motive; but this idea carried out would convert the South. Uriah Heep was humble, but he had a motive; but this idea carried out would convert the
Representative into an eternal Uriah Heep [Cheèrs].
I am no sectionalist—no disunionist. As to what he
should do in the future, be could make no pledges.
No man can promite what he will do in the future.
Every men should do that which was right. He
would try to do right, as heretofore [cheers]; but
if they strike again the white bosom of our
mother Commenwealth, I shall strike back again.

rother Commonwealth, I shall strike back again. Themenous cheering, the audience rising, crying Good "good," "good," It, through crave four or sycrphancy your Representative fails to represent your menhood, cast him out from your hearts and your menhood, cast him out from your hearts and your sympathy [Cheers.] I shall go, as soon as health peintits me, determined to tread the path of vity unawed by the face of clay [Cheers.] In reference to the late campaign Mr. B. asid: "We "crove the enemy from Bunker Hill and Nevs-England," but he still lingers in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, "In the campaign of 1860 we will drive him to York—"town and there conquer him" [Cheers]. Mr. B. cloud by saying he had spoken longer than he ought to have done, and then bidding the audience farewell, took his reat. took his rest. It e audience immediately rese and greeted him with

The audience immediately rase and greeted him mish loud and long continued cheers.

In response to the continuert "Our Country," the Hon. Henry Wilson spoke at considerable length. He accorded all the honer to those who in reducing Mr. Berlingame had independence enough to keep old Fancus Hall where he said she considerables to keep of the side of Freedom to which has was destanded by our fathers [Cheers]. We are there to right, he added, a defeated party [Cries of "no," "no," "outgoested" while the said she considered the second side of t

ceq., and others.

A song was aring by Col. Blodgett of Pravidance, decidented to Preston S. Brooks of South Carolins, which caused much merriment.

Letters, somouncing their inability to be present